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HIGHWAY ROBBER "DIPLOMATS"

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FOREWORD

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HIGHWAY ROBBER "DIPLOMATS"

Following is the translation of an article by I. Sazonov in Izvestiya, Moscow, 17 November 1960, page 2.

Of late US government officials with suspicious insistency have been trying to convince the world that all thoughts and actions of the United States are directed towards building international relations upon a foundation of "law and justice."

The less respect the United States shows for law and justice, the more pathetic become the speeches delivered by her leaders in defense of these principles.

There are now few who believe these honeyed utterances. US diplomacy revealed itself to all the world as diplomacy of the big lie, a diplomacy that adheres to only one precept: everything is right which is profitable.

Events of the last few months have again demonstrated that official representatives of the United States stop at nothing and resort to any violation of the established standards of international relations for the sake of the greedy aims of American Imperialism.

No further back that early last October all Mexican newspapers reported the improper actions of US Ambassador to Mexico Robert Hill. This American "diplomat" contacted a Mexican, Mario Guerra Leal, and offered him \$100,000 to come forward and act as organizer of a continental "anti-Communist congress" directed against the Cuban revolution.

As soon as the meeting between Hill and Leal became known to the Mexican public, the US Embassy hastened to announce that it was Leal himself who came to the Ambassador and asked for the money, but was allegedly turned down, since "the Government of the United States maintains a policy of non-intervention in the internal affairs of other nations."

The insolence of Hill appeared incredible even to "anti-communist" Leal. Indignant at the hypocrisy of the US Embassy, he told reporters the whole truth. Leal reported that Robert Hill supported passage of a resolution against Cuba, that he "interfered in the internal affairs of Mexico a thousand times and is trying to dictate the policies of our

country, and that he maintains agents of American Secret Police in Mexico, who constantly stick their noses into our affairs."

An analogous case of diplomatic gangsterism occurred two months ago in another Latin American country, Brazil. In August there appeared in Brazilian publications, among them in the weekly Novos Rumos, an article by Governor Brizzola of the State of Rio Grande do Sul stating the "American diplomats, and US Ambassador to Brazil John Cabot himself, engage in espionage, having converted their Embassy into a spy center." Brizzola asserted that Cabot tried to bribe him, that he offered one million dollars for permission to have FBI agents photograph index cards in the files of the state political police. Despite Cabot's assurances that he was acting in the interests of combating the "Communist Peril," the Governor bitterly remarked that the US Government habitually accuses youths participating in strikes or in student debates of being communist. According to Brizzola, the Governors of two other States received similar offers from the US Ambassador. Brizzola demanded that the Brazilian Government "immediately expell the American Ambassador and all his spying staff from the country."

In connection with the scandal in Brazil, one should be reminded that after the War Cabot attended the US National War College at Greenland Point /sic/ established under the auspices of the joint Chiefs of Staff "for the joint preparation of persons in high positions in the US Army and State Department." His classmate in that college was William Trimble, current US Ambassador to Cambodia.

Sometime ago Prince Narodom Sihanouk made angry declarations in the magazine Nationalist, declaring that the US was developing activities in Cambodia "which violated the independence, solidarity, unity, peace, and future of the kingdom." It became clear that the traitor Sam Sary, who fled from Cambodia to Vietnam upon failure of the conspiracy against the government of Sihanouk, was closely associated with the US Embassy in Phnom Penh, which was headed by William Trimble. The explosion in the Royal Palace on 31 August 1959 was, as noted in the Cambodian newspaper Mittaphen "a joint effort of the imperialists and the Sam Sary clique." Prince Sihanouk pointed out in his declaration that another Cambodian traitor, Slat Phei, on trial in September 1959, admitted espionage ties with the US Embassy through Phei's co-worker, Victor Matsui.

In reprisal for the exposure of the criminal aims of the US Embassy, William Trimble rudely threatened to sever diplomatic relations with Cambodia. The threat was fruitless. The government of Cambodia did not hesitate to tell the truth about the activities of the US diplomats. Recently Norodom Sihanouk, hinting at the diplomatic activities of Trimble, meanfully declared, "I must say that I have constantly had difficulties with every ambassador who represented the

United States in Cambodia." And how could one but help to have difficulties! Since in the War College future ambassadors learned "amoral nationalism" and that against neutral governments, such as Cambodia, all means are permissible, provided they are forced into the military block of SEATO.

But even these "deeds" of US cloak and dagger knights dim before the banditry of the US Ambassador to the Congo, Clare Timberlake. The new US Ambassador began his career in Leopoldville by sounding a false alarm about the "threat of communism." With the aid of the first representative of US Secretary General, the American Ralph Bunche, Timberlake secured the utilization of European units of UN troops to create confusion in the function of the lawful government of the Congo. At the same time, the US Embassy intensively disseminated a provoking version of the "inability" of the Congolese government to control the affairs of the country. Mutiny by Colonel Mobutu, who was bribed by Timberlake, completely paralyzed the functions of the central government and the parliament. Even the newly created government of Kasavubu, with Ileo at the head, appeared to be too nationalistic for Timberlake. Upon instructions from the US Embassy, Mobutu appointed a so-called Board of General Commissioners, which the United States hastily recognized as the Congolese "Government."

With the aid of this colonel, securely bound by bribery, Timberlake announced on 3 October, in an interview with a reporter from the New York Mirror, that he gained the closing of the USSR and Czecho-slovak embassies in Leopoldville.

The self-complacent American occupant is opposed by objective witnesses. Timberlake knows for sure that the lion's share of the international trust "Union Minere" belongs to the Rockefeller family, and the Rockefellers will not forget a diligent servant.

Wolf-diplomat Timberlake is not an exception among those who occupy high posts in the US Army and State Department.

Trimble and Hill would have done the same in the countries in which they are stationed if the conditions were favorable.

In an "open letter to the imperialist circles," published on 22 May of this year, Prince Sihanouk justly wrote that the United States must search for the cause of its defeats in Iraq, Cuba, Laos, South Korea and Turkey only in the perfidy of imperialism. The US neo-colonialists are celebrating prematurely their victory in the Congo.

Criminal actions against the people by zealous US officials evoke everywhere in the world even greater hatred toward the United States and its two-faced bandit brand of politics. Honeyed words set forth by the US on the morals and humanism of the "Free World" no longer find believing listeners.

The people of Latin America, Asia and Africa follow attentively the intrigues of the insolent, but not so very deft, satraps of Wall Street. They will know how to slap their wrists.